The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

ADVICES FIVE DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

Probable Adjustment of the Italian Question.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Nov. 19.

The Cunard steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool at 2 P. M. of the 5th inst., and Queenstown evening of the 7th inst., arrived at Halifax at 4 A. M. to-day. She sailed this morning for Boston, where she had not arrived at the hour we go to press.

The steamship *Indian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 2:30 P. M. of the 3d, and the *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived about two hours later.

The *Canada* experienced severe weather in the Channel, and for a week after leaving Queenstown.

Hon. Charles Sumner and Gen. Van Rensselaer and lady are among her passengers.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A Paris telegram of the 4th, says that the French and English Governments had fully agreed on the basis of the Congress which is to be held at Brussels. All that remained to be settled was the official ratification from the English Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Great Eastern left Holyhead on the 2d and reached Southampton on the morning of the 4th. She experienced very rough weather and a heavy season the passage round. The Times' account of this third trial says when the ship was exposed to the roll of the Atlantic, she rolled and dipped, but with ease. The ship seemed to swing herself with a sidelong, gentle motion over every wave, dropping deeply and easily beyond them, with a regular slow roll, and often quite deep enough to leave one paddle-wheel out of water, leaving high and dry in the air. This motion of the vessel is attributable to her very light immersions, and to the fact of her having no upper weights to counter-balance the coals stowed below. The whole roll of the vessel is calculated at only eight degrees each way, or 30 degrees in all—an every-day moment to smaller vessels, though something for one which was supposed to be almost immovable by wind or sea. The greatest speed attained was ever fifteen and a half knots, or close on eighteen miles per hour. The run from Holyhead to Southampton is pronounced far more satisfactory than either of her previous trips. The engines were under the sole control of Mr. Mallamson, chief engineer of the ship.

The new Cunard steamer just contracted for with the Harlans, of Glasgow, is to exceed the *Persia* by 500 tons, and will in every other respect be larger and more powerful than that vessel. Efforts are to be made with her to surpass anything afloat, both as regards speed and internal arrangements.

The Coroner's inquest held upon the bodies washed ashore from the *Royal Charter*, had occupied several days, resulting in the verdict that the lives were lost by pure accident—that the captain was perfectly sober, and did all he could for the ship and passengers. The divers continued their operations, but without important result. Forty-six bodies had been found altogether.

At no time since the Russian war had greater activity been observable at the Woolwich Arsenal, in the preparation of war material for the coast defences and for China. The fortifications at Dover are to be extended forthwith, and several batteries reconstructed.

LONDON, Saturday Afternoon.

The funds have been firm throughout the day.

The organization of the French army for China is considered definitely settled, and preparations at the seaports for its embarkation have already commenced.

FRANCE.

EMIR ABDASON has submitted to the conditions of peace dictated to him. These tribes will give hostages and will pay tribute.

It is stated that the French Government has resolved on establishing from December next a naval station in the Red Sea in imitation of England.

Cholera had broken out among the French troops destined to invade Morocco, and carried off several distinguished officers, including Col. LAPONT, commanding the engineers. The ravages exceeded fifty men per day, and the total deaths were 1,500.

The Paris Bourse was steady, but dull. The Rentes closed on the 4th at 69f. 75c.

A Russian squadron of six vessels will remain at the Mediterranean station of Villafranca during the Winter.

The statement is reiterated that the Pope has promised to grant the reforms recommended by the Emperor NAPOLEON, after the insurgents of the Romagna have returned to their allegiance.

The Papal Government had again prohibited the exportation of Indian corn, which had been permitted since June 1.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The India mail, with telegraphic news *via* Ceylon, to Oct. 16, and from both Bombay and Calcutta, had reached Calcutta. There is no political news. Exchange at Calcutta 2s. 0¼d. @2s. 0⅝d.; at Bombay 2s. 0d. @2s. 1½d. Imports dull. At Madras Exchange was unaltered; Imports quiet; Freights depressed.

A private telegram from Hong Kong, Sept. 28, reports the import trade good, both at Canton and Shanghai. The settlements of silk showed an increase, and an advance of $20 during the fortnight.

The mails from Sydney to Sept. 14, and from Melbourne to the 17th, were telegraphed, and would reach London Nov. 1.

Messrs. LEECH, BAILEY & Co., merchants, who stopped payment in London last May, had been made bankrupts at Sydney, with liabilities amounting to £220,000, and assets to comparatively a small amount.

The July mails had arrived out. The first batch of election returns had gone against the Ministers, several of whom had been defeated.

Imports were heavy and trade dull. There was considerable speculation in mining companies, several of which were mere bubbles. The supply of gold kept up; the shipments since last mail exceeded two hundred and forty ounces, of which sixty-eight thousand four hundred and two were by the *Royal Charter*.

The Banks had reduced Exchanges on London to 10@1½ premium.

LATEST NEWS.

The following is telegraphed *via* Queenstown, on the 7th inst:

MADRID, Saturday, Nov. 5.

An official decree has been published, appointing Gen. O'DONNELL Commander-in-Chief.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, Oct. 28.

The English General, MALCOLM, has presented a rich present from Queen VICTORIA to SAID PACHA.

The English authorities are making preparations here for the transport of troops to China.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 5.

An improved feeling is apparent on the Bourse. All the funds have risen materially. The final quotations of the Rentes are 70f. 15c., showing a rise of ⅝ since yesterday.

CASSEL, Saturday, Nov. 5.

In the second sitting of the Second Chamber today, the proposal of M. HASSELAUS to present an address to the electors in favor of the reëstablishment of the Constitution of 1830 has been definitely agreed to by 28 against 5 votes.

TURIN, Sunday, Nov. 6.

The Sardinian plenipotentiaries have received orders from Turin to sign the treaty of peace. It is believed the treaty will be signed to-morrow, and the Convention to be held at Paris will follow immediately.

It is stated on reliable authority that the Congress will meet in Paris, not in Brussels.

GENOA, Sunday, Nov. 6.

The Assemblies of Central Italy will, it is stated, confer the regency on Prince CARIGNAN.

TURIN, Sunday, Nov. 6.

Yesterday the French, Austrian and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries assembled in a general conference, which lasted three hours. The treaties will be signed to-morrow or Tuesday next, and the Plenipotentiaries will leave the day after.

Baron MEUROVSKA having consigned the Austrian steamers into the hands of the Swiss, has returned to Zurich.

The submarine telegraphic connection between Corsica and Genoa has been reëstablished.

ZURICH, Saturday, Nov. 5.

In the last Conference held, the working out of the treaty of peace has been entirely completed, and all that now remains is for the Sardinian plenipotentiary to receive from Turin the official order to sign the treaty.

GENOA, Saturday, Nov. 5.

Rumors are current that an assembly will shortly be held, in which Modena and the Romagna will take part; and it is asserted that the object of this meeting would be to present Count CAVOUR as a candidate for the Directorship of one of the provinces of Central Italy.

TURIN, Friday, Nov. 4.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes a decree transferring the Court of Cassation to Milan. The subscriptions to the loan continue, the applications are more numerous, and it is asserted that more than the amount required has already been subscribed.

The four Assemblies of Central Italy will be called together to receive from the Government communications on the subject of the present situation of public affairs.

The convocation of the States of Modena and Parma will take place on Sunday. It is supposed that the King of Sardinia will be asked to grant a regency.

THE LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Nov. 5.

The Funds remained firm, and an improvement of one-eighth per cent. had taken place in Consols this morning. Very little has been going on in any department. General firmness had, however prevailed, and the principal British Railway Stocks have been quoted rather higher.

The *Globe* says it is rumored that a Cabinet Council will take place on Monday.

The troops to be contributed by India to the China expedition will be six thousand European and four thousand native.

The English Channel fleet was at sea, exposed to the full fury of the gale. It was most skillfully handled, and sustained no damage whatever.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday morning, Nov. 6.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, Oct. 26, arrived about 10½ o'clock this morning.

ANOTHER MEXICAN WAR.

The Northern States of Mexico to be Seized by the United States.

Troops Already in Movement for the Occupation.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The Cabinet determined this morning, in extraordinary session, to invade Mexico, and seize upon the Northern States.

Six companies of heavy artillery at Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, are ordered by telegraph to hold themselves in readiness to leave for Brownsville as soon as the Quartermaster in New-York can obey the orders which have been given him to charter a steamer immediately for their accommodation. Two companies of light artillery and three of fort artillery, now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, have been ordered to proceed to St. Louis, and to charter a steamer at that point. The companies of Captains HASKINS, HOPE, GIBSON, VOORES, CARLISLE and ORD go from Fort Monroe.

Considerable excitement prevails about the War Department. It is understood that the Cabinet was unanimous on the question, as it does not doubt that our own and all other civilized nations will justify the act.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Nov. 19.

Eight companies of Federal troops, under Col. BROWN, have been ordered to leave Old Point Comfort for Brownsville.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 19.

A special dispatch from Washington, to the *Republican*, says that the Government this morning determined to seize the northern States of Mexico, and that orders were issued for six companies of heavy artillery from Fortress Monroe, and two of light artillery and three of infantry from Fort Leavenworth, to proceed immediately to Brownsville.

The *Republican* learns that Col. SUMNER, Commander of this department, telegraphed to Leavenworth this evening for the prompt movement of the troops, in compliance with this order, and in a week, if necessary, these troops will be in New-Orleans. The *Republican* intimates that security for the future will be wanted in a better boundary than that established by the Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 20.

Nothing can yet be positively ascertained concerning the precise objects of sending large bodies of troops to the Rio Grande, further than the protection of that frontier from the attacks of the forces of CORTINAS, to utterly destroy which is the purpose of the Administration.

As it was but recently supposed in official quarters that the two companies from Fort Clarke, and the one from Eaton Rouge, would be sufficient to check the movements of that brigand, the augmentation of the troops just ordered has naturally excited suspicions of other contemplated measures.

Various speculations are indulged in, but the most plausible theory, founded on certain revelations deemed to be reliable, is that Spain, France and England meditate prompt action for the satisfaction of claims in which their subjects are interested, and which may involve the national existence of Mexico, or the substitution of a monarchy under the protection of those Powers.

In view of these circumstances and probabilities, the United States may feel constrained to occupy the northern part of Mexico, to secure the satisfaction of the claims of our own citizens against that country, as well as for the security of Americans on the frontier.

From all that can be ascertained it is fair to presume that some of the vessels of the Home Squadron will soon proceed to Vera Cruz and other ports of Mexico. Indeed, this seems to be certain, so interesting are the reported purposes of France, England and Spain, now regarded in official quarters.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

THE RUMORED SACK OF BROWNSVILLE.

From the Washington Star, Nov. 16.

The War Department are in the receipt of a dispatch from Gen. TWIGGS, in command of the United States Military Department of Texas, dated at San Antonio, on the 12th inst., and telegraphed from New-Orleans on the 17th, yesterday, saying that an express had then just arrived from Rio Grande City, stating that CORTINAS had laid Brownsville in ashes, killing some one hundred American citizens, and that he (CORTINAS) was then on the march toward the Neuces with a force of 800 men.

We place little faith in this news; because, if true, the information would have doubtless gone much quicker *viâ* the Brazos Santiago direct to New-Orleans. It purports to have gone one hundred miles up the Rio Grande to a point (Rio Grande City) opposite Camargo, thence three hundred miles northeast to San Antonio; thence to New-Orleans, being five days between the latter points, and requiring at least four days to reach San Antonio. So the burning, &c., must have taken place somewhere about the 6th inst. It seems utterly impossible that such transactions could have occurred at Brownsville, on or about the 6th inst., without being heard of at New-Orleans before the 17th—yesterday. Besides, CORTINAS could have no motive whatever for extending his operations towards the Nueces, thus cutting off his retreat over the Rio Grande in case of necessity, for the privilege of marching into a barren waste, where he can find no supplies whatever, and no means of successfully defending himself if attacked.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 13.

We have had direct from Brazos Santiago, by steamers, advices of the 2d inst. from Brownsville. The place was not then taken, though beleaguered. Merchants here have private letters of the same date, none of which say aught but that the town was barricaded, the residents on guard night and day, and nearly worn out—the outlaws pressing them closely. If taken at all, Brownsville was certainly not taken on the 3d inst.

FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* learns from private letters, by the last Mexican mail, that the rebellion at Victoria City, State of Tamaulipas, has been entirely suppressed, and the troops sent thither ordered on to the head-quarters of the Liberal camp, at San Luis Potosi. The leaders of the rebellion, JUAN MAYA, DIONISIO HERNANDEZ, ANTONIO DE LOS REYES, and HIPOLITE and BERNABE HINOJOSITA, were all condemned to death, which they suffered in the public square on the 26th ult. Of their fugitive companions, we hear nothing further. They have, perhaps, long ere this joined CORTINAS and his gang on the Rio Grande.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Nov. 20.

The steamship *Arizona* has arrived from Brazos 17th inst., bringing $753,000 in specie.

Brownsville is safe. Capt. TOBIN and eighty rangers arrived on the 13th. Thirty men from the cutter *Dodge*, and fifty troops from Baton Rouge left Brazos for Brownsville on the 14th, making nearly 200 troops and volunteers now at Brownsville.

On the arrival of Capt. TOBIN, CORTINAS' chief officer, who was held as a prisoner, was hung without a trial.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The *Picayune*, of Tuesday, says that the merchants of New-Orleans should, and that immediately, fit out at their own expense a hundred armed men for the protection of Brownsville and the adjacent settlements.

The redoubtable ex-Gov. VIDAURRI has arrived at San Antonio.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN UNADVISED.

THE WAR TO BE RESTRICTED TO THE LEFT BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE.

From the Washington Constitution, Nov. 18.

The opposition papers, whose vocation it is to find fault with and censure every act of the Administration, and who, if they cannot discover any act on which they can indulge their venemous criticism, usually imagine a state of things in order to base an attack, are now quite eloquent in their sarcastic comments on the action of the Government with reference to the recent disturbances at Brownsville, Texas. They take it for granted that the Government were fully informed as to the nature and extent of those disturbances for six weeks before any action was taken, and now that action has been taken, that it is the very worst and most injudicious that could have been devised under the circumstances; in fact, that it has been "sudden" and "furious" and "the very worst thing possible in the premises."

As might be supposed, "the pains taken by the the President!" to "annihilate JOHN BROWN's band" at Harper's Ferry is made the subject of *quasi*-humorous invective, and the contrast is drawn, with a free use of the poet's license, between the conduct of the Executive against Brown and his course in reference to CORTINAS.

Facts, however, are stubborn things. They are unpleasant to opposition journals, and are generally treated with the most sovereign contempt. It is well that the people who have some respect for truth and justice should be made aware of the actual state of the case.

In the first place, it is absolutely and entirely untrue that the Government "waited for six weeks to find out what it ought to do." When the first news arrived that a band of robbers had infested Brownsville, had released their brother robbers confined in the jail, and that further trouble was "apprehended," orders were immediately issued to reoccupy Fort Brown, and two companies of United States troops were dispatched for that purpose from Fort Clark, which is about 200 miles distant from Fort Brown. Gen. TWIGGS was also in command of the troops in that district of country at that time, and it was known that he had full powers to adopt any measures which he might think necessary under the circumstances. There was not a delay of six minutes, much less six weeks, to find out what ought to be done. Just what ought to be done was done.

When the dispatch was received from Collector HATCH, of New-Orleans, representing the disturbances at Brownsville as much more serious than the first accounts described them, orders were instantaneously issued to the troops at Baton Rouge to proceed at once to Brownsville. They embarked the next day, and have long ere this reached their destination. The troops from Fort Clark have also doubtless arrived at Fort Brown. Thus, it will be seen that the Administration *did* act promptly, and that it is quite as competent to judge of the precise difference in signification between the words "prompt" and "peremptory" as the New-York Editor who undertakes to teach it etymology, statesmanship, and military tactics.

In the next place, *it is untrue that orders have been issued to "insult Mexico," "violate her territory," "compromise our influence" there, or "tarnish our national honor."* Beyond the imagination of the censorious editor, there is not a shadow of foundation for any one of these alarming announcements. Orders have been issued to restore peace and assert the law at Brownsville, and punish those by whom they were disturbed and violated. The "fury" of the President's conduct, and the extent of the territory through which CORTINAS is to be pursued, and the "wicked war" with Mexico which is to result from a combination of the fury and the pursuit, are mere myths which might be designated in much harsher language.

The Meteoric Phenomenon.

THE METEOR OBSERVED NEAR CAPE MAY.

The following letter appears in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin:*

BERKELEY'S POINT, CAPE MAY COUNTY, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., the inhabitants of this place were startled by a very extraordinary meteoric phenomenon, which shook the windows and doors of some of the houses, considerably disturbing the equanimity of the inmates.

The day was calm, the atmosphere perfectly clear, not a cloud obscured any portion of the azure vault. A sudden flash of light, exceeding that of the sun, (which was shining brightly,) was soon after followed by a terrific rattling noise immediately overhead. I was out of doors at the time, and could compare the sound to nothing else than the discharge of a thousand cannons in the shortest space of time, without any two guns exploding at the same moment. These explosions were very sharp and distinct, not like the prolonged roll of thunder when clouds cover a considerable portion of the horizon. They continued at least one minute of time.

The course of this meteor was rapid, from northeast to southwest, leaving behind a curling track, of a smoky or light cloudy appearance, which in a few minutes melted away in the atmosphere. Its distance from the earth may be inferred from the time the flash was seen until the sound was heard, which, according to the opinion of several persons, was about 60 seconds, which would give an altitude of 65,400 feet. I witnessed the explosion, but the brilliancy of the sun precluded the appearance of any luminous objects during the report.

Meteor Seen at Paterson, N. J.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "Meteoric Displays" already noticed in your paper as occurring on Tuesday, were simultaneous, or very nearly so, with one observed by me at Passaic Falls. A few minutes before 10 A. M., as I was standing near the Falls, with my face to the southwest, I saw a meteor descend in that direction, apparently within a quarter of a mile, seeming to fall just behind the summit of the mountainous ridge that approaches the Falls on the south. It was not large, and its luminous path was seen but an instant, as it disappeared below the hilly horizon. I called the attention of a friend to it as the first phenomenon of the kind I had ever seen by daylight. It will occur to your readers that this is the time in the year when we are wont to be entertained with these aerial pyrotechnics.

JAMES HOYT.

ORANGE, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 17.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION—OFFICIAL.—The Newark *Advertiser* publishes the official returns of the election in New-Jersey, and reports OLDEN's (Opp.) majority at 1,629. The vote stood: OLDEN, (Opp.,) 53,387; WRIGHT, (Dem.,) 51,758. The *Advertiser* says:

"The vote in Morris County is the largest ever cast there, being over 200 more than at the Presidential election in 1856, (100 of the increase being made in Morris township,) and 500 larger than the vote of last year."

THE VOTE ON THE CANAL LOAN.—The vote on the Canal Loan in this State, so far as appears from the official returns, resulted in a large majority in favor of the Loan. The Albany *Atlas and Argus* of Saturday gives the following returns from forty-one counties, leaving nineteen yet to hear from: For the Loan, 96,542; against, 68,170. Majority in favor, 28,372.

PERSONAL.

The Boston *Transcript* states that a complete set of the London *Times* for the past thirty years has been presented to the library of the Boston Athenæum by Russell Sturgis, Esq., of the firm of Baring Bros., of London. There has been hitherto no file of this paper in any public library in Boston.

The Knoxville *Whig* says that Professor Hutchins, of Vermont, phrenologist, is in the Tennessee State prison, for stealing books, and another Northern man is there charged with running off a slave for the purpose either of freeing him or of cashing him in another Southern market.

Hon. Thos. Corwin is to speak in Newark on Wednesday evening next.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs at Washington.

SOUTHERN PROGRAMME FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE—JEREMIAH CLEMENS TO BE PRINTER—THE REPUBLICANS TO BE BEATEN BY A DEMOCRATIC AND AMERICAN COALITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 20.

Senator NICOLSON reached here to-day, and reported an interesting programme for the organization of the House. JEREMIAH CLEMENS claims to be fully authorized to speak for the entire Southern delegation, including H. WINTER DAVIS. If the Anti-Lecomptonites stand firmly by the Democracy, there will be no danger of the Republicans taking the organization into their hands, as the South Americans, to a man, will resist it. The South Americans will vote for a Democratic Speaker and Clerk, provided the Democrats will reciprocate by voting for CLEMENS for Printer, with a Democratic partner. Senator NICOLSON says that CLEMENS assures him that such is the positive understanding with the Southern Opposition. It is understood, also, that the Anti-Lecomptonites will go into the Democratic caucus, except, perhaps, SCHWARTZ. HASKINS and CLARKE have declared their intention of doing so, and preventing a Republican organization if possible.

Q.

From the Pacific Side.

APPOINTMENT OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR IN THE PLACE OF DAVID BRODERICK—THE MINING REGIONS—SILVER ORE BUSINESS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 19.

The Overland mail has arrived, bringing California dates of the 29th ult.

Gov. WELLER had appointed Judge H. P. HAMM, formerly of Kentucky, United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. BRODERICK. The new Senator was to leave for Washington on the steamer of Nov. 5.

The accounts from Carson Valley and Walker River mines continue to excite great attention. A stampede of Californians in that direction has already commenced, and promises to equal the emigration to Frazer's River. These mines are on the east side of Sierra Nevada, and are supposed to extend from Honey Lake on the north, to Walker's River on the south,—a distance of two hundred miles. The principal discovery yet announced, is called Gold Hill. It is a mound sixty feet high, five thousand long and two thousand wide, and lies twenty miles north of Carson Valley. It is traversed by veins of auriferous quartz, a part of which, when decomposed, realized from $800 to $2,500 per ton.

Large quantities of silver ore continued to arrive from Carson Valley at San Francisco for shipment to Europe. Emigration in the Spring will probably result in the complete exploration of the whole country east of the Sierra Nevada, and the discovery of equally rich mines to any in California.

The loss of the previously reported Coulterville fire amounted to $30,000.

The Committee appointed at the recent Pacific Railroad Convention had published a report recommending the immediate organization of a company to construct a road from San Francisco to Stockton, with a view to its ultimate extension to the boundary of the State.

Col. LANDER, Superintendent of the Fort Kearney and Honey Lake Wagon Road Expedition, had completed his work for the season, and was about to report to Washington, having on hand an unexpected balance of $75,000, his stock purchased in Missouri last Spring at $130 per head having been sold for last season the benefit of the Government at over $200 per head.

Business was more active at San Francisco, but without improvement in prices. Some of the leading staples by the recent arrivals had been sold at a low figure. 5,000 boxes of Adamantine Candles had been sold, during the week, at 19½c.@20c. Coffee was firm, with an upward tendency. Rice, 15c. ₩ lb. Coal steady, with indications of improving in price. No stock of Eastern Syrup. Provisions were lower. Mess Pork quoted at $16, without sales; extra clear, $18. Bacon, slow sales, at 12½c. American Syrups heavy and lower. Sugar declining. There was a speculative movement in French Wines.

The New-York Election.

RETURNS FROM ALL BUT TWO COUNTIES.

ALBANY, Sunday, Nov. 20.

Some alterations were made to-day in the Erie County figures, increasing JONES' and slightly decreasing SKINNER's majority. The official vote of Steuben has been received, and New York and Kings, are now alone unofficial. The result is JONES, 1,164, RICHMOND, 1007, SKINNER, 376, and FOSTER 450 majority. The official figures of New York and Kings, are necessary to decide the result.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 19.

Sullivan County—(Official,) Secretary of State; Leavenworth, 1,670; Jones, 3,102. Comptroller: Denniston, 2,563; Church, 2,304. Attorney-General: Meyers, 1,693; Tremaine, 3,071. Treasurer: Dorsheimer, 2,455. Vanderpool, 2,298. Canal Commissioner: Chapin, 1,667; Skinner, 3,100. Prison Inspector: Forrest, 1,679; Elderkin, 3,068. Clerk of Appeals: Hughes, 2,467; Lewis, 2,305. Senator: Davis, 1,794; Grant, 2,982. Judge of Appeals' Davies, 2,360; Johnson, 2,422. Supreme Court: Harris, 2,166; Peckham, 2,635.

Erie County.—(Official.)—Jones, 9,416; Leavenworth, 7,466; Richmond, 9,380; Storey, 7,472; Skinner, 9,318; Chapin, 7,556; Elderkin, 9,342; Forrest' 7,532.

Affairs in Massachusetts.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCH IN QUINCY—DEATH OF A NOTED PHYSICIAN—NOMINATION FOR MAYOR IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 20.

The Episcopal Church in Quincy was totally destroyed by fire last evening; loss $6,000; no insurance.

MARSHALL S. PERRY, a distinguished physician, died on Friday night at Boston.

The Citizens' Committee of sixty have nominated Mayor LINCOLN for reëlection.

The Fugitive Slave Case at Hyannis.

ACQUITTAL OF THE PRISONER.

BARNSTABLE, Friday, Nov. 18.

The evidence in the fugitive slave case was finished on Thursday evening, and the arguments of counsel commenced this morning. Mr. CALEB CUSHING and Mr. SANFORD spoke about an hour and a half each. In closing the defence relied entirely upon the want of local jurisdiction as the chief position, and the charge of Judge ALLEN fully sustained the views of the counsel on this point. The jury were out about two hours, and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The verdict gives general satisfaction. The second indictment, for procuring the return of the fugitive, was continued to the Appeal term. It will probably never be called up.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE HABANA AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The steamship *Habana* brings Havana advices of the 15th inst. Sugars were firm and active at 9 reals for No. 12. Lard steady at 17¾@18¾. Sterling Exchange, 15@16 ₩ cent. premium. Exchange on New-York, 2@4 ₩ cent. premium.

Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 19.

An accident occurred to the afternoon train on the Northern Central Railroad, about six miles from Baltimore. A spreading of the track threw the train off. Conductor ALFRED CRAWFORD was killed. He is brother to Mr. CRAWFORD, ticket agent on the Philadelphia Railroad. The passengers escaped injury.

Sailing of the North American.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The steamship *North American* sailed from Quebec, at 10 o'clock, with forty-eight cabin and fifty-three steerage passengers. Wind strong east. Weather very mild and raining hard since last evening.

Dispatches from Nicaragua.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 19.

Col. HICKS is a passenger on the steamship *Habana*. He is the bearer of dispatches from Nicaragua to Washington.

THE PANIC AT THE SOUTH.

Virginia Mustering on the Frontier of the Free States.

Rumors of an Expedition to Rescue Brown.

TREPIDATION AND CONSTERNATION.

THE EXCITEMENT AT CHARLESTOWN—RAPID CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859.

All is quiet at Charlestown, but the military forces are steadily augmenting there. The barns, stock-yards and farming implements, amounting in value to many thousands of dollars, the property of Messrs. JOHN BURNS, GEORGE H. TAYLOR and M. SANDERS, all of whose were known upon the late trials have been destroyed by incendiaries.

Rumors obtained circulation at Charlestown and at Harper's Ferry, to the effect that a large body of armed men had passed the Ohio near Wheeling *en route* to the rescue of BROWN. The news had created the utmost consternation, and Col. DAVIS, the commander of the Militia left at Charlestown, had telegraphed to Gov. WISE for the additional force of five hundred men, as he was on the eve of a sanguinary battle. A dispatch from Wheeling, however, says this preposterous rumor at rest, as no body of men, with hostile intent, had been observed to pass the river in that neighborhood. Ohio appears to be the quarter from which the rescue is anticipated. A letter in cypher, dated at Urbana, Ohio, and addressed to BROWN, is said to have been found, in which he is recommended to keep in good cheer as his friends are mustering, and will drop along one after the other. Mr. ANDREW HUNTER, who acted for the Commonwealth in the recent prosecutions, is cited as one authority for the conviction that the rescue of the prisoners will be attempted.

The rumored invasion seems to have produced a decisive effect at Richmond. Four hundred men left for Charlestown in the morning train, Gov. WISE accompanying them; and other forces were advancing from Petersburgh.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sunday, Nov. 20—P. M.

The fresh excitement was caused by the arrival from Bellair, near Wheeling, of a man named SMITH CRANE, who stated that he had incidentally overheard a conversation between some men, who had organized a band of five hundred to march to the release of BROWN and the other prisoners at Charlestown. He immediately set out for Harper's Ferry to apprise the inhabitants of the fact.

It was also rumored at Charlestown that a fight had occurred in Clarke County between some citizens and a party of strangers, and a detachment was sent to the scene of disturbance.

On the receipt of these rumors dispatches were sent by Col. DAVIS to Gov. WISE for five hundred more troops, who arrived here this evening, the Governor being with them, and our town is again bristling with bayonets and considerably excited. No one, however, is at all afraid of the result, even if an attempt should be made. Col. DAVIS has made ample provision for any number of the enemy who may make a sail. More troops are being demanded of the Governor, but this may be as much to protect the prisoners from the populace as anything else. As far as I can learn there is no cause to apprehend danger.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The Richmond Regiment and Gov. WISE arrived at 7 A. M., and left for Charlestown in a special train at 10. On arriving there the troops will go into encampment and remain till after the executions. There is nothing confirmatory of the rumor that a body of armed men had crossed the Ohio.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 20.

Gov. WISE was waited upon at the Washington Junction by several officers of the railroad, with whom he conversed quite freely with regard to the excitement. The Governor was understood to say, in response to the suggestions that the rumors were probably unfounded, that though he might be regarded as making unnecessary preparations for an enemy that might not appear, yet in so grave a matter, and with the clear and positive evidence in his possession of the existence of an intention and an organization to attempt a rescue of the State prisoners, he preferred to have fifty times too many men to having one too few, and the best way, in his judgment, to prevent serious trouble, was to fully prepare to meet it. He did not for a moment credit the idea that any armed force would boldly march to the scene to undertake a rescue, but did believe that bad men were planning an attempt, by gathering singly, or in pairs, to be in readiness in case success would seem at all possible. He was informed that the property of three of the jurors who condemned BROWN had been burned within the past forty-eight hours, which impressed him with the conviction that there were now emissaries or accomplices in the vicinity of Charlestown.

Gov. WISE further declared that while it would gratify him to find that no effort at a rescue would be made, and that his visit and attendant provisions were entirely precautions, yet he believed they would be useful to Virginia for Virginia's the end, as showing the alacrity with which her volunteers responded to a public call, and the ease and promptness with which she could concentrate them in force to sustain her laws or to repel the violent invasion of her soil.

The Governor says it will give Virginia a military experience, even if the rumors should all prove unfounded, so that they will know how to protect their borders hereafter, if occasion should occur.

Gov. WISE, with three of the companies, has just started for Charlestown. The others will remain here until to-morrow.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 19.

It is authoritatively stated that the present movement is more to quiet the alarmed population of the upper counties, and by the presence of an overpowering force to prevent any futile attempt at rescue, which might result in bloody work, than from fears of any armed body of men from Ohio or elsewhere. It was known to be Gov. WISE's intention to order the regiment to Charlestown in a few days, for camp duty, previous to the execution, but the prevalence of these groundless alarms tended to accelerate the movement.

THE TROOPS PASS THROUGH WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 20.

Gov. WISE having received a despatch yesterday that three hundred armed men had crossed the Ohio River, and were marching through Virginia to Charlestown, for the purpose of rescuing BROWN, he immediately ordered a large body of troops to Charlestown. Four hundred passed through here early this morning by railroad, and a hundred and fifty more, with two pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition reached here this afternoon, but failed to get transportation. They go forward in the morning. Mr. ROGER A. PRYOR is a private in one of the companies.

The Court of Appeals at Richmond yesterday unanimously confirmed the sentence of death in the case of BROWN. His fate is thus sealed.

Q.

THE ALARM IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Examiner* records the military movements of Col. DAVIS in Virginia, comments upon the disturbed condition of the affairs of the State, and adds:

"This alarm confirms anonymous communications received by the Executive, in the last two days, warning him of the intended raids, in different squads, along the borders of Virginia and Kentucky. *He is also warned of an Abolition scheme which may be in connection to kidnap and spirit away prominent citizens or members of their families*, and to keep them as hostages or the pardon of the culprits.

And he is warned to keep himself and his friends on their guard, and that it is prudent for Virginia, in concert with Maryland, to augment forces near Charlestown and Harper's Ferry, as the days of the execution approach; and that the Abolitionists are certainly tampering with and exciting the free negroes at various points in the North to some desperate attempt.

In view of everything surrounding the State and its border, *it will be necessary for the people not to flock to crowds to the scene of the executions. The times when they occur will be the very times when the homesteads on the border will be most threatened with invasion.* Let those not under arms at the executions band together as guards of the border. It is very apparent now that a considerable force will be absolutely necessary in all the region of Loudoun, Clarke, Jefferson and Berkeley counties. There will be full military force at the executions; but every citizen not in the ranks, one with another, ought to be arming and organizing as patrols and guards, and as volunteer riflemen.

TROOPS FOR HARPER'S FERRY.

The *National Intelligencer* of Saturday says:

"The Mount Vernon Guards, Capt. BIRNS, and Alexandria Riflemen, Capt. MAYRE, in all eighty strong, passed through this city yesterday morning for Charlestown. Col. BOWARD, with the Alexandria Artillery and two field pieces, also left Alexandria by the Hampshire and Loudoun Railroad. A quantity of ammunition was supplied to the Alexandria troops by our police force. Yesterday afternoon a company of forty from Richmond arrived here for the same destination, but were telegraphed that their services were not required. They, therefore, returned."

The Washington *States* says:

"It is understood that in view of the imminent danger, as reported at Alexandria last night, many persons volunteered to accompany the military. Private dispatches received from Richmond state that the various companies there were under arms at their armories during the night, and that in the absence of any definite information as to the cause of the trouble, the wildest rumors were afloat, and that much excitement prevails.

INDICTMENT FOR SEDITION AT NORFOLK.

The Norfolk *Herald* has the following:

The Grand Jury on Wednesday found a true bill of indictment against S. DOWNINGS, a shoemaker of Norfolk. The first count charged him with having used the words: 'JOHN BROWN was a good man, and was fighting in a good cause, and did nothing but what any other honest man would do;' and the second count charged that he had uttered the following expressions:

'JOHN BROWN was fighting in a good cause; (meaning that he was fighting in the cause of the slave against the master;) and that owners have no right of property in their slaves; and said that BROWN did nothing but what any other honest man would do.'

DOWNINGS had left the city, having received intimation that he had gotten himself into trouble by his language. The case will shortly be called for trial.

A WRIT OF ERROR DENIED TO BROWN.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Nov. 19.

The petition of JOHN BROWN, for a writ of error to the judgment rendered by the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, was presented to the Supreme Court of Appeals yesterday. The Court to-day refused to award a writ of error, being of opinion that the judgment of the Circuit Court is plainly right. The execution, therefore, takes place on the 2d of December. Judges ALLEN, DANIEL, MONCURE, LEE, and REESE were on the bench.

GOV. WISE AND THE VIRGINIA PRISONERS.

Extract from a private letter dated

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

Gov. WELLER is here, seeking to influence WISE to pardon his brother-in-law, COOK; but, so far as I can ascertain, there is no probability of his succeeding. The public sentiment of the State, and of the whole South, in fact, is so averse to any clemency, that WISE, even if so disposed, would hardly venture to extend any. It is probable he will respite all the convicts, to enable the Legislature to take some action with reference to them.

ARREST OF ANOTHER INSURGENT.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Saturday, Nov. 19.

The *Sentinel* says that a man arrested there yesterday has been recognized as one of BROWN's men at Harper's Ferry. He has been put in jail to await further identification.

RELIEF FOR THE FAMILY OF JOHN BROW

CASSIUS M. CLAY ON JOHN BROWN.

Cassius M. Clay spoke at Cincinnati, Ky., Nov. 16, on the subject of the Harper's Ferry rebellion. He declared to all those who did not believe in the Declaration of Independence that they had no business to know what it was or the men who framed it. Slaves were under the impression that the meeting would be held at the court-house; others that it would come off at the Court-House square; others that it was to be held in the mountains of Virginia where they hunted wild game. All were disappointed in every place. Some were under the impression that the meeting would be held on the Court-house steps, but it was not. The forenoon was very cold, and very many negroes were present, on account of the meeting being announced to be held in the open air. Mr. Clay, after introducing the above resolutions, said:

"If we were asked, by what has been termed the Democratic party, what they called it to appear, we did not know. Some were under the impression that the meeting would be held at the Court-House square; others that it would come off at the Court-House; others that it was to be held in the mountains of Virginia, where they hunted wild game. All were disappointed in every place. Some were under the impression that the meeting would be held on the Court-house steps, but it was not. The forenoon was very cold, and very many negroes were present, on account of the meeting being announced to be held in the open air. Mr. Clay, after introducing the above resolutions, said:

"If we were asked, by what has been termed the Democratic Party, what they called it to appear, we did not know. We thought that it was to be a meeting of Democrats, and when we came to the ground, we found that the meeting was to be composed of Democrats, Whigs, Americans, Abolitionists, and Harper's Ferry men. In the resolutions the meaning of the word 'Democracy' was defined, and declared to be that which is a curse to our country, and which would be the ruin of the Union if carried out. We are told that we are to be governed by the Constitution, and by the laws made in pursuance thereof. Now, I am a Democrat, and I am not afraid to say that I am not in favor of the Constitution, and I am not in favor of the laws made in pursuance thereof. I am in favor of the Declaration of Independence, and I am

LAW REPORTS.

A VETERAN LAW SUIT.

A Case Left Over by the Last Generation.

Joseph J. West and James D. Oliver vs. Chas. Cartlidge and John Hovgaet.—This is a case which clearly illustrates the uncertainty of the law, while it shows the great age which litigation sometimes attains. The parties to the action are such as may be called excellent clients, as will appear when it is stated that they have kept up for twenty years a litigation which originally involved only $850, and in doing so have paid to counsel and other officials many times the sum in dispute.

In August, 1836, Charles J. Gaylor, who had an extensive establishment for the manufacture of "iron chests," safes, &c., in Anthony-street, rented the premises No. 162 Water-street, of West & Oliver, the plaintiffs in this action, to be used as a store or sale depôt for that species of wares. The rent of the store was to be $1,000 per annum, which appears to have been punctually paid up to May, 1835, during which and the preceding year, Mr. Gaylor became much embarrassed in his business, borrowed much and mortgaged all his property. One George Ehninger, a gentleman of considerable property, became his friend and financial aid, and advanced something over $17,000, with which to conduct and continue Gaylor's business, and pay off his liabilities. The advances of Mr. Ehninger, however, began as early as 1836, the year in which the store was rented, and subsequently Charles Cartlidge, one of the defendants, also advanced for Gaylor's benefit, the sum of $9,000 and over. Some time after the advances of Cartlidge, Gaylor's affairs became convulsed, and he was driven into an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Accordingly, on the 21st of July, 1837, he made an assignment to the defendants, in which Ehninger and Cartlidge were made preferred creditors to the extent of their advances, in all about $26,000. As Ehninger had a mortgage on all of Gaylor's property, and as it was proposed to include in the assignment certain real estate so encumbered, in Water and Rivington streets, he was consulted relative to the step about to be taken, and it has since been claimed by the defendants that he verbally consented to the assignment, and agreed to join in it and cancel his mortgage, provided he should be made first preferred creditor as proposed. However, Ehninger refused to execute the assignment on his part after it had been drawn up and signed and sealed by Gaylor and the defendants. The defendants thereupon, as they allege, gave up the idea of an assignment, supposing that as Ehninger would not join in it it was void. It was not, therefore, ever delivered to them by Gaylor, as they aver, and the question of assignment was thought no more of, Gaylor going on with his business as always before without the interference or supervision of the defendants.

Meanwhile Gaylor failed to pay his rent after May 1, 1838, and when it had amounted to the sum of $850 the plaintiffs brought their action before Judge Ingraham, (then sitting in the Common Pleas,) against the defendants as assignees of Gaylor. The case was brought on for trial in September, 1840, and upon the facts appearing, the Court granted a nonsuit against the plaintiffs.

Not willing to rest here, the plaintiffs brought action in the circuit of the Supreme Court, which was tried in August, 1843, before Justice Kent, which resulted in their favor, they getting a verdict for $850, together with $250 allowance for costs. Upon this trial the defence was that there was actually no assignment made to the defendants by Gaylor; that the assignment was never delivered, and that the defendants never acted under it, having never entered upon the duty of winding up Gaylor's affairs, or taken possession of the premises for the rent of which the action was brought. Gaylor was put upon the stand, and testified for the defendants that after the instrument was drawn up, intended for an assignment, he proceeded to manufacture and sell his wares the same as he always had done, and that he applied most of the proceeds of his business to the payment of his liabilities under mortgage to Ehninger. Ehninger testified that he had so received $9,000 or $10,000. The Court, however, instructed the Jury that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover; that the defendants had accepted a position of trust under their solemn seals, and should therefore be held liable; that by a proper construction of the assignment, it conveyed to the defendants the term for which Gaylor leased, and thus rendered them liable under the lease. The defendants, by their counsel, excepted to the charge, and objected, that as the action was brought on an "account stated"—a promise to pay—it must be made to appear that the defendants had promised to pay the rent out of their own funds, before the plaintiffs could recover against them, they having never acted as assignees.

The case was then carried up on appeal, when Mr. Justice Cowen delivered the opinion of the Court, and affirmed in all respects the ruling of the Court below, *which was the unanimous opinion of the Court.* Appeal was then taken by the defendants to the late Court for the "Correction of Errors," &c. After argument the decision of the Supreme Court was *unanimously reversed.*

The matter then rested for some time, when the plaintiffs, believing that under the opinion of the Court of Errors they should not be able to recover against the defendants, in an action upon "account stated" alone, without setting forth the assignment, again, in 1846, applied to the Court of Errors for leave to amend their pleadings. The application was granted upon payment of all costs, and the pleadings were so amended as to include the assignment. Under this form of pleadings the action was now again brought on for trial before Justice Mullen, at the Circuit, and consumed nearly all of the past week.

The Court in this instance charged the jury that unless they were satisfied that the assignment was a *bona fide* instrument, and was delivered to the defendants, and acted upon accordingly, the plaintiffs could not recover. After some hours' absence the jury could not agree, and were discharged, standing six for the plaintiffs and six for the defendants. Thus the case now stands, unprejudiced by the last jury, just where it began twenty years ago, and the prospect for a final adjudication is much less favorable than then. Since the commencement of the action many of the most eminent counsel of the Bar of the City have been retained in it, a number of whom are now dead. Among these are E. H. Sanford, (lost with the *Arctic,*) J. H. Maber, (who first brought the action for the plaintiffs,) and Judge Paine, who was the first retained by the defence. Mr. O'Conor is the first counsel originally retained who now appears.

What is singular is that all of the parties to the action are still alive, and testify with as much vigor and earnestness as though it were the first trial. They are now represented by Messrs. M. Porter and William Curtis Noyes for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. T. E. Stewart and Charles O'Conor for the defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

Mullen, J.—*Everett* vs. *Milliman.*—Motion to open default granted, with $10 costs.

Livingston vs. *Larkey.*—Motion granted, on conditions named in opinion.

Hoyt vs. *Bird.*—Motion granted.

Petition of Sturges.—Order to be entered directing Harris, the receiver, out of the funds in his hands, to pay the taxes for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860, on the premises mentioned in the order appointing him, and out of said fund to pay $10 costs of this motion.

Finegan vs. *Lee.*—Motion to dissolve injunction as to defendant, Lee, granted with costs, and the undertaking given ordered to be delivered to him for prosecution.

Same vs. *Same.*—Motion for a discovery denied, but without costs.

Boker et al. vs. *Woodhull.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Parker vs. *Farman.*—Default opened, and the judgment and execution to stand, and permit the defendant to litigate on payment of $10 costs of this motion. The cause to be referred to Isaac Dayton, Esq., to hear and determine the same on three days' notice.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.

Janin vs. *Grey.*—Order modified. No costs of this appeal to either party.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

Pierrepont, J.—*Seely* vs. *Seely.*—This cause must proceed to trial on Monday, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock A.M.

The Buffalo Ejectment Suit.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE NELSON, NOV. 19.

Snelling vs. *Williams.*—The plaintiffs in this case, involving title to a large tract of land in the City of Buffalo, closed their testimony this morning, and the case of the defendants was opened. The opening argument was made by Mr. Ganson, of Buffalo.

Court Calendar—Monday, Nov. 21.

United States District Court.—Nos. 73, 80, 82, 86, 89, 90, 114, 86, 61, 115, 103, 61, 85, 107, 111, 112, 71, 113, 60, 62, 104, 116.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Unenumerated numbers on September Calendar: Nos. 14, 78, 82, 83, 84. Non-enumerated on September Calendar: Nos 2, 47, 49, 50, 65, 70, 71, 12, 22, 33. Non-enumerated motions on November Calendar: Nos. 1 to 29 inclusive.

Superior Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 825, 2339, 9, 265, 2269, 2309, 2401, 2402, 2406, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 1981, 903, 2907, 1, 2161. *Part II.*—Nos. 2730, 2664, 2536, 2762, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2776, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 244, 2540, 2642, 2702, 2699, 2, 1170, 1309, 1962, 2632, 2154, 2724.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 637, 453, 519, 959, 265, 670, 431, 667, 701, 705, 705, 711, 715, 714, 715, 487, 309, 225, 649, 135, 469. *Part II.*—Nos. 566, 478, 446, 498, 150, 486, 545, 194, 566, 570, 572, 452, 368, 369, 2.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. same as Friday. *Part II.*—Nos. same as Friday, and Nos. 1467, 1190, 1426.

The Yacht Wanderer.

HOW THE YACHT ESCAPED—LAMAR'S CHASE.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal, Nov. 19.

We are permitted to copy part of a letter to one of our citizens, from a reliable source, which throws a new light upon the supposed stealthy escape of the *Wanderer*, and strongly squints to the connivance of the Government officials in such escape. We would call the attention of the authorities at Washington to the statements contained in the letter, with the suggestion that some inquiry into the conduct of the commander of the revenue cutter stationed at Savannah, and of the Federal officers of that city, may be required in the faithful and vigorous inforcement of the laws of the land.

Savannah, Monday, Nov. 7, 1859.

"Mr Dear Sir: I send you a few lines to let you know how things are done here. I see accounts in the Northern Press of the running away of the notorious yacht *Wanderer*, by Capt. Martin *alias* Capt. Patten. Now, in truth, this is all gammon. I was myself a witness of all her doings before she sailed, and was on board of her several times while she was loading, or I should have said, taking in her stores. *This was done openly, in broad daylight—hundreds of citizens* [illegible] in. *All her stores came through the Custom-house, which belongs to the owner of the yacht.* It seems strange that the revenue cutter should have watched her for two months, while she was lying up with no sails bent and no stores aboard, but, as soon as she had shipped her stores and had her sails bent, and was moored just under the river, that the cutter should have had business which required her to put to sea, and that, upon her disappearance, the yacht should have got under weight, and left the port. To show the openness of the whole proceeding, I would state that *the yacht was shipping beads some a week before she sailed, giving them away by dollars a month, and four dollars a head for every negro they land safe.* All the fuss they make about the Captain's carrying off the shipping-master and his runner is all in my eye. The latter has a boat, and carries sailors down to the ships that load in the bay; and, if I am not much mistaken, he piloted the *Wanderer* down. It would have made you laugh to see the owner, Charley Lamar, in chase of the yacht the next day. He could see from the top of the steeple on the Exchange when the yacht got to sea. He then got a steamer and two Custom-house officers and started after her, but he was like the Irishman looking for a day's work, and praying that he might not find it. The yacht had a crew of twenty-seven men, and a plenty of arms went on board of her. What she is going to do, time only will tell. Capt. Patten is an old slave-trader."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 62 bbls. Ashes; 17,240 bbls. Flour; 586 bbls. Corn Meal; 45,963 bushels Wheat; 10,331 bushels Corn; 1,502 bushels Rye; 10,057 bushels Barley; 2,050 bushels Oats; 2,220 pkgs. Provisions; and 171 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 20 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,569 bbls., including 1,196 bbls. Pots and 355 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 150 bags Maracaibo at 12¾c.; 5,000 bags Rio, ex *West Crest*, at 11¾c.; and 200 bags Rio, in lots, at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been made, to day, of 2,600 bales, including 1,800 bales in *transitu*. We quote Middling Upland, here, at 11½c., and other grades at proportionate prices ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been somewhat brisker to-day, for low and medium grades of State and Western Flour, especially for Statebrands, which have been in good request, partly on speculation and for shipment, at a shade better prices than purchasers were disposed to pay, yesterday. Yet, as there is still a difference of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. between the views of buyers and sellers, transactions have not been very extensive, though heavier than those reported in our last. We have heard of sales 15,850 bbls. in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 87½@$4 90; extra State, $5@$5 15, chiefly at $5 05@$5 10; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 95@$5; extra Wisconsin, at $5 10@$5 extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 15@$6 20; Inferior extra Ohio, at $5 15@$5 20; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 50, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 60 @$4 70
Superfine State	4 87½@ 4 90
Extra State	5 00 @ 5 15
Superfine Western	4 95 @ 5 00
Extra Wisconsin	5 10 @ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 15 @ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 15 @ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 35 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55 @ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 15 @ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 35 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25 @ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 30 @ 7 50

Southern Flour has been in good demand,—at, however, prices not satisfactory to holders. Hence, sales have been confined to 1,340 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues heavy and languid; sales have been made of 250 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 10@$6 20 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request, at $3 60@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly, at $4@$4 10 for new and old Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy, to-day, and prices are a shade lower. The demand is not active. Sales have been made of 11,300 bushels, including fair White Canada, (last evening,) at $1 36; fair White Western, at $1 40; fair Red State, for shipment, at $1 20; very good to strictly prime White Kentucky, at $1 50@$1 53, the latter rate for lots from the Erie Railroad pier; and choice Red North Carolina, at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Three or four boat-loads of Milwaukee Club were also reported sold. We could only trace one load, which had been previously sold to arrive. On arrival, it was not satisfactory to the buyer, and he refused to take it unless at a reduced price, to which compromise the seller finally agreed. Apart from this transaction, the trade generally discredited the reports of sales of Milwaukee Club. Corn continues depressed, prices tend strongly downward. Sales have been reported of 13,700 bushels at 98c.@99c. for old round yellow; 99c.@$1 for old yellow Southern, 80c.@85c. for new crop yellow Jersey and Southern, and 58@59c. for new white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet at about 80c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues in demand at buoyant prices. Sales, 4,500 bushels, including Canada East, at 78c., and State at 82½c. ₱ bushel. Oats have been in request, including Canada, at 46c.@47c.; Western, at 46c.@47c.; State at 46c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@44c.; and Southern at 40c.@43c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales have been made in Boston of 100 bales Bags, on p. t.; and 600 bales Bagging, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ yard.

HEMP—Sales in Boston, 800 bales Jute, part at $87 50; 45 tons clean Russian, at $185 ₱ ton, six months credit; and 35 tons Russian Hemp Yarns, at 9c. ₱ lb., also six months credit.

HIDES—More activity has been apparent in this line. Week's receipts, according to Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co., 52,688 hides, and 23 bales do. Week's sales, 53,900 hides, including 17,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ lbs., 24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23½ lbs., 23½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 26 lbs., private terms, for export; 9,847 Dry Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 23¼c., 6 months, usual selection; 6,100 Dry California and Mexican, 21@23 lbs., 21¼c.@23c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,400 Dry Central America, 19 lbs., 21¾c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,200 Dry San Juan, 19 lbs., 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 3,080 Dry Savanilla, 23@26 lbs., 16c.@16¾c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,334 Dry Rio Hache, 17 lbs., 18½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 472 Dry Laguayra, 24 lbs., private terms; 1,923 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 45 lbs., 13¼c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,102 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 53 lbs., 12c. cash, in bond for export; 10,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 50 lbs., 12c., cash, in bond for export; 2,800 Wet Salted Western, 70 lbs., 8½c., 6 months, for export; 1,500 Wet Salted Western, 55 lbs., 8¾c., 6 months; 1,400 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., private terms, for export; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 60 lbs., private terms, for export; 700 Country Slaughter, 60 lbs., 8¼c. cash; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 75 lbs., 8¼c. cash; 200 Southern Slaughter, 40 lbs., 8¾c. cash; 5,000 Zanzibar, sent to be tanned on owner's account. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 201,200, (same time last year 8,200, year before 384,300,) 150 bales Calcutta Cow and 57 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

IRON—Has been very quiet here. In Philadelphia sales have been made of 500 tons Anthracite Pig, at $23 50 for No. 1, and $22 50 for No. 2, ₱ ton.

LEATHER—The movements in this line Messrs. Wheel & Wendemuth notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The Swamp warehouses have had a more animated appearance within a few days past than heretofore, as quite a number of Eastern buyers have been "looking around" among our large piles of Hemlock Leather. Sales count up considerable, but are chiefly confined to parcels of moderate extent, and prevailing low prices are still insufficient to tempt leading houses into large operations. For Oak Sole the demand is fair, but the article somewhat partakes of the general dullness prevailing, and rates incline towards lower figures. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 50,000 sides. Upper in the rough and finished remain as dull as ever. The boot and shoe business continues quiet and unsatisfactory."

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported to-day of 100 bbls. New Crop New Orleans at 32c.; 200 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c., and 25 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 25c.@26c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and nominal; Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request, chiefly at 46c. ₱ gallon. Tar has not varied. Resin has been in limited demand, including common, at $1 52½@$1 55 ₱ 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 900 bbls, in lots, mainly at $15 15@$15 20 for Mess, and $10 65@$10 75 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, at 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. The sales of Bacon include 500 boxes long Middles, ribbed, and deliverable in January and February, at 8½c.; also 500 boxes Cumberland Cut Middles, same time, on terms not ascertained. Lard has been inactive, and sales have been made of 250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef is more inquired for at former rates. The transactions comprise 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; and $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $14@$14 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive at from 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 100 tcs. at $3 75@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet, here. In Boston, sales were made of 3,821 bags Calcutta Linseed, at $1 52½ ₱ bushel; and in Philadelphia, 2,500 bushels Clover, at $5@$5 25 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in slack request, at languid prices.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made, to-day, of 413 hhds. Cuba, at 7@7¼c.; and 50 hhds. New-Orleans, at 8¼c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 15,000 lbs. Prime, at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., at 28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 250 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 100 tierces Beef at 3s. 6d.; and 300 boxes Cheese at 25s. For London, 150 bbls. Resin, at 3s. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; and 100 tierces Beef, on terms not ascertained. For Bremen, 100 bbls. Apples, at $1 50 ₱ bbl.; 400 bales Cotton at 1¾c. ₱ lb.; 300 bales Tobacco at $1 25 ₱ bale; and 5,000 lbs. Whalebone at 1c. ₱ lb. The latest charters,—according to the *Shipping List*,—have been: Ship *Hussar*, 721 tons, to Melbourne; barque *Stampede*, 395 tons, to Marseilles, and back from Sicily to New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore; a Br. barque to Glasgow, on private terms; a barque, 382 tons, from Messina or Palermo to New-York, $2,850; a ship, 1,982 tons, from Savannah to Liverpool, half cargo Cotton, 3d., the other half 12-32d.; a Bremen barque, now at Philadelphia, from Charleston to Bremen, Cotton 1 3-16c., and Rice 37s. 6d.; a foreign barque from Charleston to Hamburg, Cotton, 1c., and Rice 40s.; barque *A. H. Badger*, 475 tons, to Cape Town, C. G. H., $1,600; a barque, 339 tons, now loading at Mobile for Barcelona from Tarragona to New-York, Wine, $8 ₱ ton; a barque, 282 tons, to Sombrero, Guano, $1,350; a brig at St. Pierre, Mart., 65c. ₱ bbl. No. for Hogshead Staves, $15 ₱ head for Heroes on deck; one, 250 tons to Martinique equal to $1,200; a schr. to St. Kitts, 75c.; one, 160 tons, to Nevis and St. Kitts and back, $1,350; one to Antigua, 70c.; one, 160 tons, to Curaçoa and back, $1,000.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS

Removed to No. 302 Broadway.

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of

VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,

have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Ilaxt, Bosini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt:

$45, $50, $100, $105, $225, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABRIEGUETTES, Jr.,

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Importers of Busser's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as B. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. G. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. R. WOOD, C. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,

Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 12 gold medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

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MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,

For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.

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THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,

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"The best Piano existing."

Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.

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BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.

Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $300, $250 and $230. T. R. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROUND CORNERED piano-forte for sale at a sacrifice; richly finished with round corners, fine tone, (cost, carvings, fluted legs, inlaped keys, magnificently set with pearl,) rich, powerful tone, best City makers; was made to order; has written warranty; is without a blemish; cost $375—price $210. Apply at the dwelling No. 676 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace grounds, 40th-st., for four days, from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st., also at their Depôt, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

FIRST PREMIUM, 1859—AWARDED TO BARBER & LOCKWOOD, by the American Institute, for the best Piano-fortes, on account of their power, even regulation, and especially for the quality and sweetness of their tones. Our instruments are warranted to stand in tune equal to any that are made. Warerooms and Manufactory 173 Grand-st., corner of Baxter.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

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$170.—PIANO-FORTE.—GREAT BARGAIN. A large round-cornered 7-octave, nearly new, full iron frame, and all other modern improvements for $170; a fine new melodeon for $55; at No. 856 Broadway. J. COUENHOVEN, Music Store.

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PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE Grose Wood Piano, made by the best maker, fully warranted; been used a few months, in perfect order, a worth $400, will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

TWO NEW PIANOS, BEST CITY MAKERS, will be sold low to a cash customer, if applied for soon. Fine tone and finish, makers' guarantee. Address N. KIMBALL, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

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A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 13th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer. No. 387 Canal st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

A CONTRALTO SINGER OF FIRST-RATE established reputation, now disengaged. Is desirous of an engagement in some Church, Catholic or Protestant. Address CHURCH, No. 42 Bleecker-st.

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BEST EXTENSION TABLES.

NEW IMPROVEMENT.

WM. BEERDY, Manufacturer,

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Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.

A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

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A pamphlet of information sent free.

PARENTS—GOOD LESSONS IN READING AND recitation for your children, at J. B. BROWN'S Reading Entertainments, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 19, 1859, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. To commence at 3 o'clock. Tickets for parents, guardians, or children, only 10 cents each.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Blank Account Books, made of the best quality of linen paper, and strongly bound. Also, others in cheaper binding. Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern. All at low prices. Business men invited to call. HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

WANTED—TWO IRON SOAP PANS FOR FIRE use, capable of boiling about 2,000 lbs. Any one having the same may hear of a purchaser by addressing, stating price and size, P. A. B. T., No. 123 West 29th-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER, in complete running order—12-inch bore, and 30-inch stroke. For further particulars, apply to S. V. EELES, No. 620 Hudson-st., corner of West 10th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND TWENTY-horse steam engine, in good condition. Also, one 60-horse do., in good order. Inquire of GEO. W. BILLINGS, No. 34 Liberty-st., New-York.

SIDEBOARD—FOR SALE LESS THAN HALF the original cost; a very superior sideboard, if applied for within three days. Call at J. W. VANDEWATER'S, No. 61 Ann-st.

CHOICE DUTCH HYACINTHS.—A FEW half cases, with names and description, also a couple of whole cases, with a large proportion of Hyacinths, for sale by R. W. BURLAGE, 36 Beaver-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE Young Men's Christian Association connected with St. Paul's M. E. Church will be held in the Church corner of 22d-st. and 4th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 21, 1859. Addresses will be made by the Pastors of the church, and other members of kindred Associations are especially invited to attend.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB —Meets at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY, Nov. 21, at noon. Subjects—"Fall Flowers," "The best Food for Men and Animals, and Preservation of it in Winter," and "Destructive Insects." Ladies and strangers always especially welcome. Admission always free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF MECHANics' Lodge No. 1121, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet at their room corner of Avenue C and 3d-st., at 8 o'clock THIS MORNING to attend the funeral of our late Brother, P. G. S. A. Zeles. By order of John Tilton, N. G. THOMAS R. JONES, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, EARLY IN OCTOBER, WHILE in transmission by mail, a note made by Aaron Shaw, of Cincinnati, for $150, dated June 3, 1859, at 4 months, to order of E. Mark. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

No. 17 Hamersley-st., New-York.

LOST—FROM NO. 220 BROADWAY, A GREEN ledger-book, containing a selection of poems by W. W. Fosdick; also, a number of manuscript letters, and other writings to and from the same person; a reasonable reward will be paid if the same be returned to W. W. WOTHERSPOON, No. 20 Abingdon-place, or OSCAR F. LOWE, No. 46 East 20th-st., New-York.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN 14th-st. on 5th-av. and the Studio on 10th-st., a black LACE VEIL. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 3 East 36th-st., or No. 35 Warren-st., up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

THE WILLIAMS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 36 West 38th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with master a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residence, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. 436 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 140 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the name of the patronesses of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Engineering: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. Architecture.
3. Mechanics.
4. Astronomy and Navigation.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. General Chemistry—Inorganic and organic.
2. Analytical Chemistry—Qualitative and Quantitative.

IV.

1. Applied Chemistry—Technology—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
2. Physical Geography—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstrations and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 672 Broadway, corner 13th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 154 2d-av.; at Carlsruhe's, No. 163 Broadway, and at the Schoolway. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or for counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Woodruff & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

Dr. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and admit ten in French, after 3 o'clock, and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. A splendid rosewood Banjo will be sent to any part of the United States on the receipt of the price, $10. Address G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

MRS. E. B.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at his room a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete Digest of Events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Monday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Ariel*, which sails for Aspinwall at 3 P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE MAGIC FLUTE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE WIFE'S SECRET—NOMA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROMANCE AND REALITY—TO PARIS AND BACK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—FAST WORKS OF THE MOSS-SIDE GANG—THE HASTY MAN.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—LOVE IS BLIND—NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—AFTERNOON—MARRIED AND BURIED—ROYAL PAGES. Evening—RUSTACHE BAUMER.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN REPRESENTATIONS.

MIELO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—OLE BULL'S CONCERT.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—NIXON & KIRBY'S CIRCUS.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—INFLATION OF THE GREAT METAL SHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Building, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

BOUTIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—TWO PAINTINGS BY ROSA BONHEUR.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 820 Broadway—PALMER'S ANGEL, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINTINGS.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 208 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAGNER'S ITALIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Administration at Washington has at last resolved upon that decisive step which must determine the fate of Mexico. At a Cabinet meeting held on Saturday, we learn from our special correspondent, it was resolved to move an army of occupation across the Rio Grande, and having taken possession of the Northern States of the Republic, to hold them until such guarantees as shall insure order along the frontiers and the safety of the various transit routes shall have been definitely obtained. The first steps of this startling measure have already been taken. The Quartermaster has been ordered to provide transports for a number of companies, to be embarked at New-York; while another strong body of infantry, with artillery, is to be sent down the Mississippi. In the meantime much doubt involves the condition of affairs at Brownsville. The action of Government is evidently founded upon an assumption of the truth of the information transmitted to the War Department by Gen. TWIGGS; and yet there are grave reasons to question the veracity of such reports, and for believing that, though Brownsville may have fallen into the hands of the bandits, that no intelligence after the fact has yet reached us. The citizens of New-Orleans are preparing to send succor to the beleaguered town.

The *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., and from Queenstown on the 7th, arrived at Halifax on Saturday afternoon. The news is not of striking interest. It was asserted that England had consented to join the general Congress, and had agreed with the Court of the Tuileries as to the basis upon which Italian affairs should be settled. Prior to the announcement of this intelligence, it had been rumored that in his late interview with the King of Sardinia, Gen. GARIBALDI had renounced his hope of the independence of Italy, through the efficacy of treaties, and declared the only path to be through revolution. The Morocco imbroglio had produced no further developments beyond the submission of a Moorish chief, who had been prosecuting reprisals upon the French frontier posts in Algeria. The news from China, India, and Australia, though later, is unimportant. The Liverpool Cotton market was firm, at extreme prices, some authorities quoting an advance of 1-16d., and others of even ⅛d. The Breadstuffs market was quiet, though Wheat and Corn were slightly higher. The Provision market was dull; Beef was offered at a decline. Consols, at noon of the 7th, were quoted at 96¼.

The excitement in Virginia, thanks to the encouragement of rumor, is rapidly rising to a most intemperate temperature. An unfounded story, carried to Harper's Ferry by a person whose classification as an impostor or a weakling, is still undetermined, led the Executive of Virginia to believe that an expedition 500 strong, and armed to the teeth, had passed the Ohio river near Wheeling, and were, by forced marches, hastening to the recovery and release of JOHN BROWN. Time was not to be lost. There was a large body of militia afoot at Charlestown; federal troops abounded at Harper's Ferry; and the population of Jefferson County was under arms for the express purpose of defeating any such audacious attempt. But the necessity of larger preparations was obvious. A body of 400 troops had at once been thrown forward by rail from Richmond, Gov. WISE acting in person as conductor of the martial train; others were ordered to advance from Petersburgh, while a smaller force with two pieces of artillery, took the field by way of Washington. Late dispatches describe Harper's Ferry as alive with these heroes, eagerly expecting the five hundred, and prepared to give them a sanguinary welcome. From Wheeling, in the mean time, we have assurances that no such invasion of the Old Dominion had been effected; and although rumors of the appearance of such a band in Clarke County, and of an encounter with them there by the populace, are reported, we may be justified in assuming the entire story to be the practical joke of some thoughtless person, wicked enough to sport with the apprehensions of a terrified people. Nor does this cruel and ill-timed spirit of jest confine itself to such mischievous efforts. The Richmond *Examiner* states, that Gov. WISE has been warned of a scheme for kidnapping prominent citizens of Virginia, or members of their families, and to keep them as hostages for the pardon of BROWN and his fellow prisoners. The *Examiner* also cautions the people of the State against flocking in crowds to the scene of the execution, assigning as a reason that that event will probably be the time when the homesteads on the border will be most exposed to peril. It is reported from Alexandria that such was the view of the imminent danger of Virginia in that place that many persons volunteered to accompany the military who were dispatched to Charlestown. At Norfolk, a clothier named DAUSSERRE has been indicted for sedition, his offence being that he had expressed the sentiment that "JOHN BROWN was a good man, fighting in a good cause, and that he had done nothing more than any honest man would do." The unfortunate gentleman is soon to be brought to trial for uttering this treasonable language.

CASSIUS M. CLAY spoke at Covington, Ky., last week, on the Virginia rebellion, attributing the outbreak to the invasion of Kansas by the Pro-Slavery men. He did not justify BROWN's action, but censured the attempt to deprive him of the liberty of speech.

At Havana, on the 15th inst., Sugars were firm and active at 2 reals for No. 12. Sterling Exchange was 10@10 per cent. premium, and Exchange on New-York was 9@9½ per cent. premium.

Judge H. P. HAGE, formerly of Kentucky, has been appointed by Gov. WELLER, of California, to the United States Senatorship rendered vacant by Mr. BRODERICK's death. The same overland mail which announces this intelligence brings exciting news from the Carson Valley and Walker River mines. Gold Hill, a mound nearly a mile long, half a mile wide, and sixty feet high, which is situated twenty miles north of Carson Valley, was found to be traversed by veins of the richest auriferous quartz. Large quantities of silver ore were arriving at San Francisco from the same locality. Col. LANDER, Superintendent of the Fort Kearney and Honey Lake Wagon-road Expedition, had completed his work, and was about to return to Washington. The loss by the Coulterville fire was found to be $50,000. Business was dull at San Francisco.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, writing from Savannah, intimates that the escape of the yacht *Wanderer* from that port was connived at by the Federal officers.

A case of some interest to merchants occurred at Pittsburgh last week. JULIUS EASELMAN, the agent of a New-York mercantile firm, was arrested under the law which forbids the sale of goods by sample. The penalty for each offence under the statute is $500, and the agent was mulcted in the sum of $1,500.

A verdict has finally been reached in the Hyannis Fugitive Slave case, which has been on trial at Barnstable, Mass., during the last week. The counsel for the defence insisted on the want of local jurisdiction, and Judge ALLEN, who presided at the trial, fully sustained the position which they took. After an absence of two hours the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." It is generally believed that the indictment for procuring the return of the fugitive, which was continued to the Appeal Term, will never be brought up.

The latest computations at Albany, founded upon complete official returns from all the counties of the State, New-York and Kings excepted, increase the majority for Mr. JOHNS for the Secretaryship of State, while they leave the result of the Canal Commissionership in doubt. At present the majorities stand: JOHNS, 1,104; RICHMOND, 1,004; SKINNER, 376; and FORREST, 450. It will only be when the full returns of New-York and Kings are received, that the result will be decisively ascertained. The vote on the Canal Loan, so far as reported in the official returns, is 96,543 in favor, and 68,176 against; majority in favor, 28,375. Nineteen counties are not yet reported.

The official returns of the New-Jersey Election show that the majority for OLDEN (Opposition) is 1,629. The vote in Morris County was the largest ever cast there.

Mr. WM. F. HAVEMEYER has been nominated by the Tammany Hall Democrats as their candidate for the Mayoralty. The same party has advanced Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN for the office of Corporation Counsel. An assemblage, not very numerous or respectable, made up of those who recently seceded from Mozart Hall under the lead of Ex-Alderman WILSON, met subsequently and indorsed these nominations. The Americans have put forward Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS for Corporation Counsel, but as yet have not signified who shall be their candidate for Mayor. Common rumor has it that there will be a coalition between Republicans, Americans and Whigs for that office. Should this arrangement be perfected, Mr. FREDERICK DEPEYSTER OGDEN, who has been nominated by the Whigs, will of course withdraw. In all the Aldermanic Districts of even numerical designations, except the Fourth, the Tammany Democrats have named their candidates.

The funeral obsequies by the Fire Department in honor of the memory of the late United States Senator of California, Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK, which had been for some time contemplated, and postponed for various reasons, took place yesterday, and was witnessed by many thousands of persons. It was not so largely attended as was expected, and some of the prominent men announced as pall-bearers failed to be present. The *cortège* passed through the principal streets, and the members of the Fire Department repaired to the University Chapel, where a long and interesting address was delivered by JOHN M. DWINELLE, Esq., of Rochester, recounting the life and greatly eulogising the character and services of the departed Senator.

There were but few religious meetings of more than ordinary interest yesterday. In the afternoon a small building in Third-avenue, corner of Sixty-first-st., was dedicated as a Universalist Mission Church, the Rev. Dr. SAWYER preaching the dedicatory discourse. The Missionary Association of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church celebrated its anniversary by listening to addresses from J. P. SAMUELS, of Wisconsin, and others. In the Church of the Puritans a collection was taken up for the benefit of a woman, once a slave, who is attempting to purchase freedom for her family. The sermon of Dr. CHEEVER was purely doctrinal. Rev. Dr. PARKER addressed a discourse, the first of a series, to medical students, explaining their responsibilities and urging upon them the faithful performance of the duties peculiar and incidental to their profession.

There were two arrivals at this port on Saturday, which reported the loss of two vessels with a portion of their crews on our coast; in both instances the Captains with their wives having perished. The brig *Harvard*, which is reported to have foundered off Nantucket South Shoal on the 13th inst., carried down with her the Captain, his wife, and three of the crew, the remainder, six in number, having escaped by the boat, though the mate, who was one of them, afterward perished from exposure. They were finally rescued by the brig *Lilly Dale*, and brought to this port. The other was the case of the schooner *George C. Gibbs, Capt. GIBBS, of New-Bedford*, which was sunk by collision with the steamer *Marion* on Wednesday last, the Captain and his wife having been lost in an effort to board the steamer in a small boat. The survivors, five in number, arrived here on Saturday.

The Stock market on Saturday gained strength in both tone and prices, and left off firm in the afternoon; Panama, 131½; New York Central, 80½@¾; Pacific Mail, 76 ₰ cent. extreme sale, closing at 75@75½. The Western shares ¼@½ better on Galena and steady on other descriptions. The Bonds of the New York and Erie Company were higher. Nothing new in Money or Exchange.

The sales of Cotton amounted to 2,600 bales, including 1,600 bales *in transitu*, at about former prices. Flour was more sought after, and held with more firmness. Wheat and Corn were depressed. Provisions were in request. Pork was quoted higher. A cargo of Rio Coffee was sold at 11½c. ₰ lb. Sugars and Molasses were in fair demand. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Rice, and Tallow. Whisky was inquired for. Freights were quiet.

Mayoralty Contest.

The Tammany Democracy have made a most excellent beginning of the City canvass. They have nominated Mr. HAVEMEYER for Mayor, and S. J. TILDEN, Esq., for Corporation Counsel. Both are excellent nominations, and both, we are assured on good authority, have accepted and will run. They are men of recognized ability and unquestioned integrity, and, so far as character and qualifications are concerned, may fairly claim the vote of every citizen.

We suppose we are indebted indirectly to FERNANDO WOOD for the nomination of Mr. HAVEMEYER. If he had been out of the field the Tammany Democracy would probably have pursued its traditional policy, and given us a candidate remarkable for nothing but his political orthodoxy and his party services. Mayor WOOD's obstinate opposition has had very much the same effect upon them as the circling swoop of a hawk has upon a flock of barn-yard fowls:—it has scared them into the nearest shelter. By enlisting the Contracting and Jobbing interest in his own behalf, Mr. WOOD has stripped Tammany of one of its surest and most potent allies;—and by buying off their fighting-men, and most efficient Ward bullies, he has actually compelled them to fall back upon respectability and good character. Of course they will punish him for it if they can: and, much as we value the service, we most heartily wish them success in the endeavor.

Mr. HAVEMEYER will receive the great bulk of the honest Democratic vote of the City. As against a distinctive Republican he will also receive the support of most of the Americans. Whether this will suffice for his election it is not yet easy to say. The Republicans will not be likely to make him their candidate, for he is openly and somewhat bitterly hostile to their principles and policy, and acts steadily and distinctively with the Democratic organization. We should heartily rejoice for the sake of the City if all parties—Republicans, Americans and Old Whigs—could unite in his support, as a man of character and capacity for the office, who have a stake in the good government of the City, to the support of Mr. HAVEMEYER. They could thus render his success absolutely certain: and while they could not expect to advance any of their purely party schemes by such a result, they would command the respect and confidence of all who look to the public good as the only legitimate result of party action.

Both Mr. HAVEMEYER and Mr. WOOD have filled the office of Mayor, and given the public an opportunity of judging their fitness for the place. If the projects of political partisanship are not allowed to interfere with the judgment of the public upon their respective claims, we have no fears for the result.

The Invasion of Mexico.

The President of the United States has quietly relieved his Minister in Mexico of the most important duties connected with his mission. In full Cabinet Council, after mature deliberation upon the actual state of our relations with Mexico, and upon the nature of the recent troubles fomented by the Texan bandit CORTINAS in the country of the Rio Grande, Mr. BUCHANAN has resolved upon dispatching the strongest available force of United States troops at his command into the Mexican territory, with orders to annihilate the Mexican sovereignty, to take possession of six of the Northern Mexican States, and to substitute the military rule of a victorious foreign army for the uncertain authority of the usual Mexican Government in this important section of the Republic.

In taking this step, which amounts to a public proclamation of the fall of the Mexican nationality, Mr. BUCHANAN no doubt expects to be supported by the public sentiment of the United States. Thoroughly alarmed by the domestic tempest which he and his own especial organs in the American Press have done more than any other single instrumentality to excite into fury, the President imagines that the fascinations of a foreign war and the hopes of territorial aggrandizement will suffice to turn away the attention of the American people from the more threatening aspects of the questions provoked by JOHN BROWN's demonstrations at Harper's Ferry. In this imagination we believe the President is destined to find himself very seriously disappointed. We do not need to support this conviction of ours by any inquiries into the truth or falsehood of the tales on which the Presidential crusade reposes. It may be that CORTINAS with his promiscuous "following" has indeed invaded American territory, sacked an American city, and planted the Mexican flag, borne by his troops, without the shadow of Mexican authority, upon the smoking ramparts of an American fortress. If this be so, CORTINAS has invited a chastisement which we should be sorry to see delayed.

But what is there in all this story which can justify a virtual declaration of war against Mexico, as a nation, by the American Government? As we all very well know, Mexico has been laboring, for the last few years, with the trials and temptations of a state of practical anarchy. Her most liberal and patriotic men have been looking to the United States with less of fear than of hope. They have asked our help; they have offered us a simple protectorate of their national existence. If we are perfectly well convinced that the Mexican Liberals lack only the necessary force to make them masters of the situation throughout Northern Mexico, why should we not appeal to the Juarez authorities at Vera Cruz on the subject of the Cortinas troubles, and offer them the aid of the American arms in suppressing a local outbreak which threatens themselves as much as it incommodes our own people? In doing this we should not transcend the clear proprieties of our position. We should approve ourselves cordially friendly to the only nucleus of really free institutions which exists in Mexico, and we should rally whatever of loyalty, honor and good faith is left in that unhappy country to the support of a government united in ties of friendship and obligation with our own. As it is, what results can we expect from the course which Mr. BUCHANAN has seen fit to adopt? In the first place, we shall make it impossible for any Mexican government whatever to treat with us on amicable terms. Having assumed the anarchy of Mexico as a fact beyond control or remedy, we have hopelessly alienated every Mexican statesman of character and capacity from even the consideration of any propositions which we may have to make to his government or governments for the future.

In the second place, we have committed the fame of the United States to an enterprise which we may or may not have the ability to accomplish, but in which to fail is to risk the character of the Union for power as well as for policy. It is one thing to march an army from the seacoast to the Capital of Mexico through a series of successful battles; it is quite another thing to take and keep possession of six Mexican States against the will of the inhabitants.

In the third place, we have undertaken a conquest which, should it be consummated, and the territory thus gained be added to the area of the Union, will evoke the ancient conflict of Slavery with Freedom in a form ten times more vehement and violent than was ever known in California, New-Mexico, or Kansas itself.

Mr. BUCHANAN must be more blind than his worst enemies have been disposed to believe him, to the actual state of affairs in this country, if he imagines that he can appease the inflammation of the Harper's Ferry fever by flinging so magnificent a territory as the whole of Northern Mexico into the political arena, to be fought for there between the justly alarmed and angry slaveholders of the Southern States, and the obstinate emancipationists of the North.

Contemplate it from what point of view we will, this last move of the Administration is of all its blunders the most desperate and dangerous; so desperate and so dangerous, indeed, that we shall refuse to believe it has been really played, until the echoes of American artillery from the Rio Grande shall compel us to accept the unwelcome fact.

THE BRODERICK PROCESSION.—We fear the slain Senator BRODERICK scarcely received his full meed of public honor from the procession held yesterday on his behalf. Such funeral demonstrations, being purely scenic in their character, depend wholly on their numbers and the pomp of their show for the effect they produce. When a whole population joins in the parade, and thousands upon thousands gather, in solemn procession, to honor the memory of a departed statesman, the display indicates a strong hold on the public heart, and heightens the general estimate of his services and his fame. But an attempt and a failure, in such a demonstration, reflect no credit either upon [illegible] the scene or the object of its intended honors.

The procession yesterday was a decided failure. Though preparations had been made for it for several weeks, and though it was in the hands of the Fire Department, which counts some thousands of members, it numbered but very little over *five hundred* persons. This was due doubtless in some degree to the fact that Sunday had been selected for the parade,—against the decided wish of nine-tenths of the respectable portion of the community. We cannot doubt that thousands would have embraced the opportunity of evincing their respect for the memory of the Senator from California, if they had not been required at the same time to show the most marked disrespect for a settled religious sentiment of the country, and for the proprieties of social life, as well as contempt for the wishes and opinions of the great body of the community. Perhaps our parading fellow-citizens may learn by and by that they have nothing to gain by ostentatiously defying public sentiment in a matter of this kind.

John Brown and Southern Politics.

We are decidedly puzzled by the Virginia demonstrations over the JOHN BROWN invasion. In common with the whole North, we have been astonished at the immense outcry raised over that wild and absurd freak of a hare-headed, strong-willed fanatic. It was natural that the affair should create some alarm at the outset,—while its extent and character were unknown:—and we accordingly defended the people of the neighborhood against the charge that they were unduly scared. But the panic seems to have spread, and the excitement to have become more and more intense, from day to day. The extracts we have made from Southern journals, with the advices of our own correspondents, show that the great body of the Southern people regard this as a most serious affair,—full of peril to their people, and calling for the most extensive and formidable preparations for defence. The public mind in Virginia seems to be in a state of extreme sensitiveness and alarm. Everything said or done concerning Slavery startles the community into instant terror. BROWN in prison, guarded by armed men, and within reach almost of the scaffold, is an object of intense alarm. The wildest rumors from the North—the appearance of a stranger—the burning of a hay-stack, inspire the liveliest and most fearful apprehensions. The whole State seems to be in a condition of frightened frenzy; and the action of its authorities, and the language of its Press, betoken a state of mind capable of any extreme of rash and perilous folly.

What does all this indicate? How are we to reconcile it with the constant assurances, which come to us from the South, that the state of slave society is not one of insecurity—that they have not the slightest fear of insurrection—and that in no part of the South could the slaves be enticed or goaded into rebellion against their masters? If this be so, why are the people so intensely alarmed at every hint and whisper of attempts to rouse them? We are pointed to the fact that not a single slave joined BROWN at Harper's Ferry, and are told that the same thing would happen everywhere, under similar circumstances, in any part of Virginia or the other Southern States. Then why this nervous dread—this intense panic—which the merest rumor of a new movement instantly creates? We can assure our Virginia friends that nothing which has occurred for twenty years has so impressed the Northern mind with a conviction of the essential weakness of Slavery as their demeanor since JOHN BROWN's attempt at Harper's Ferry. It has done more to stimulate the Abolitionists to fresh efforts, by convincing them of their feasibility, than any other incident of the day. And this, in our judgment, is the most dangerous and deplorable feature of the whole affair.

Much of the mischief is doubtless due to the reckless and selfish action of scheming politicians. The Disunionists of the South have been quite as prompt as the Abolitionists of the North in seeing how the Brown invasion may be used for the promotion of their common end. They have swelled the chorus of alarm and execration, and have proclaimed the complicity of the entire North in this scheme of insurrection. In Virginia, Gov. WISE has clearly regarded the incident as his stepping-stone to the Presidential nomination. He expects the whole South to recognize him as the hero of the great campaign—as the staunch defender of the bridge—as the bulwark and sole defence of the Southern States against the bloody plots and combinations of the North. If there be any such thing as gratitude in human hearts, the South cannot do less than make Gov. WISE its immediate representative in the coming contest, and insist upon his nomination by the Charleston Convention. It seems to be anticipated by the Southern Democrats generally, that the Harper's Ferry affair will compel the nomination of a Southern Democratic candidate, upon a Southern platform;—and they expect the Northern Democracy to yield to them, without hesitation, on this point—not only as an act of justice, but as an indication of the soundness of their own sentiments on the Slavery question.

This is a dangerous experiment for the Democratic Party. We doubt very much whether the Democracy of the North will feel strong enough to afford to yield this important and vital point. But for the extravagant and blundering manner in which the affair has been mismanaged by Virginia, the Republican Party would have been seriously damaged by the Harper's Ferry outbreak,—which could very plausibly have been treated as the natural result of the political warfare they were waging. But the hasty trial of BROWN and his accomplices, the excitement of the people, the accusations of actual complicity urged against prominent Northern men, the tricks employed to bring them within reach of Virginia law and Virginia mobs, and the general style of offensive menace with which the whole affair has been treated, have created a very serious reaction at the North, and completely nullified the natural effect of the invasion itself. The Republican Party has not been weakened in the least by the Harper's Ferry affair;—and if the South persists in her present mode of treating it, she will strengthen the sectional feeling of the Northern States, and render it impossible for the Democrats to face it either at Charleston or the polls.

The South must realize that there is a North—that its dominant sentiment is hostile to Slavery,—and that nothing beyond toleration and acquiescence in it, as an existing local evil, can be expected at its hands. The South cannot by any possibility elect a sectional Pro-Slavery candidate,—nor any man who will throw the weight of the nation into the Slavery scale. It can prevent the election of an open enemy, and secure all its just and constitutional rights;—but not by ignoring the North or attempting to ride rough-shod over its principles and its public men on the strength of such outbreaks as that of Harper's Ferry.

State of the Police.

The first thing that strikes us on reading Superintendent PILLSBURY's interesting report of the doings of the police force during the last quarter, is the misfortune that so useful a body should be so small. They have to protect the lives and property of nearly a million and a half of people against the attacks of a criminal population, as large in proportion to the size of the City, and as determined and audacious as that of any other capital in the world; and yet they number 1,600 men only, all told. And as only half of these can be on duty at once, the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn are constantly dependent for the safety of their limbs and purses upon the vigilance of about 850 men. In other words, there is one policeman to about 2,000 persons. This would be considered a small enough allowance in a pious New-England village containing that number of inhabitants. It becomes ridiculous when pitted against the crimes and disorders of an enormous seaport. It is vastly inferior to the proportion of police force to population in European capitals, supposing all other things to be equal; but when we remember how very different is the cooperation and support given to the police of London and Paris by the police magistrates of those cities, compared with that which our officers receive from our justices and aldermen, the difference becomes still more striking. A London or Paris policeman is certain that, as long as he does his duty, the courts and the law will stand by him to the last. The New-York officer is never sure that the worst criminals arrested, after a dangerous struggle, will not be discharged without a hearing by a friendly justice or a drunken alderman.

A body who discharge duties so onerous and so varied, under difficulties so great, need at least to be numerically strong, and we are sorry that Mr. PILLSBURY cannot show a longer roll of rank and file. It is the fault of the Board of Supervisors, and their fault alone, that the matter rests in its present state, and their conduct in the matter affords one more illustration of the contemptuous indifference of partisan politicians, not only to the welfare of the community at large, but to the safety of the lives and property of their own neighbors. We shall never have half enough policemen until those unfortunate objects of Supervisorial charity, "the old Police," are somehow disposed of; and if the Board's fountains of pity do not dry up speedily it will become a question whether it would not be real economy for the citizens to subscribe for the erection of an Hospital of Invalids for the reception and support of Mayor WOOD's old adherents during the remainder of their natural lives.

The change which has come over the City in respect to riots, tumults, and the more daring kinds of crime, since the new force has been in operation, and the change it has affected above all in the manner of conducting the elections, entitle it and its officers to so much of our gratitude, that we find fault with it very reluctantly, especially as there is an evident desire on the part of Mr. PILLSBURY to make the most of the means at his command. We are glad to observe that since his accession to office we have heard very little of the disgusting class of offences which were, some time ago, rather rife in the force—such as extortion from poor women, and dancing attendance on assassins at houses of ill-fame, &c.—and we hope it is getting thoroughly sifted of the characters to whom such peccadilloes seemed matters of course. But we must still protest against the dress and bearing of the men; their slovenly way of wearing their uniform, and their habit of lounging together in couples in the streets. We complain of this the more earnestly, because we know from the example of the Central Park Police, that a great and beneficial change in these respects is perfectly feasible. There is no reason why cleanliness, order, an erect carriage and soldierly gait, and rigid attention to duty, while on duty, should not be made as incumbent on a policeman as the arrest of a criminal. It is the fault of the commanding officer if regulations on these subjects are not obeyed. The smaller the force, the greater the reason for rigor of discipline. It is folly to talk of a force organized on military principle being disciplined, members of which may be seen, as we see them every week, in the principal streets, conversing in groups, with their hands in their pockets, and their uniform unbuttoned, and slovenly indifference depicted in their whole attitude.

There is one thing to which we must call the attention of the Commissioners in behalf of the men, and, as Winter is approaching, this is the time to do so—we mean their entire want of protection against rain and cold. The London police go on night duty in Winter in a thick overcoat, and with an oil-skin cape fastened to their belt, ready for use in case of rain or snow. It is only when they possess such protection as these furnish that men can be fairly expected to brave the changes of weather in such a rigorous climate as ours. Flesh and blood cannot blame men, clothed as our policemen are, for sneaking into groggeries on stormy nights, and leaving the burglars and garroters to do their worst.

The Fatal Affray at Nashville.

We have no further particulars of the fatal rencontre at Nashville, on Friday last, than the telegraphic statement that Mr. ALLEN A. HALL, of the *Daily News*, killed Mr. PENDEXTER, of the *Union and American*. The previous editorial controversy between the parties was no doubt bitter and personal. Their respective papers of the previous Wednesday indulge in mutual charges of garbling certain extracts and perverting their real meaning. The *News* is a Southern Opposition paper, and, since the John Brown raid, has been accused, in common with its party, by the *Union*, of "Black Republican" sympathies. The *Union* writer subsequently attempted to qualify this charge as applying only to the leaders of the Southern Opposition, denying that his language implied a sweeping denunciation of the rank and file. To make the war more direct upon Mr. HALL, he quotes from the Nashville *Republican* of 1834 a partial extract from an editorial reviewing the measure of gradual emancipation, which was likely to come before the then pending Constitutional Convention of the State of Tennessee. Besides being cut short in its original conclusion this extract was not written by Mr. HALL, (then absent at Washington,) nor were its sentiments in consistent with the subsequent vote of the Convention, four months afterwards, 42 to 10 in favor of the report of a Select Committee on the numerous memorials sent up from the people in favor of some gradual practical means of ridding the State of Slavery. Similar sentiments were also expressed by the then editor and founder of the Nashville *Union*, Mr. LAUGHLIN, since deceased. It will be remembered that about, or very soon after this period, the Abolition excitement broke out at the North, and this interference, unfortunately, as it has since, checked and reversed the progress of gradual emancipation in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee, whose people, by State Conventions had previously entertained the question, and favored the cause of colonization.

The street rencontre of Friday was probably preceded by an understanding between the hostile parties, in the nature of a verbal message passed between them, that a fight would take place on each other. Single combat, or duelling, is forbidden by the penal code of Tennessee, the late affair of Jones being prosecuted by the same as in New-York. For thirty years no duel has been fought, or written challenge passed within the State. The severity of the penalty has no doubt induced occasional resort to street encounters, to the peril of third parties and the more violent disturbance of the public peace, but the main purpose of suppressing the act and suppressing the spirit of duelling has certainly been accomplished. It is deeply to be regretted that a gentleman of Mr. HALL's age and long journalistic and political experience should have been drawn into the present dreadful affray. His connection with the Tennessee Press dates back, we believe, to the year 1826, some time after the election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, over Gen. JACKSON, to the Presidency. The Nashville *Republican*, which he founded, was the Jackson organ until 1836, when it joined the Southern opposition, headed by Judge WHITE. Mr. H. wields a ready and practiced pen, and as a controversialist had few superiors, at that day, in his own State. He was made *Chargé d'Affaires* to Venezuela by President HARRISON, and subsequently Registrar of the Treasury, by President TAYLOR, and Commissioner of Public Buildings at San Francisco, by President FILLMORE. The Nashville *News*, which he is at present in charge of, as Editor-in-Chief, is in the Southern opposition to the Democratic Party. His antagonist, who fell by his hand, has recently been added to the staff of the Nashville *Union*, the organ of that party in Tennessee.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MOZART'S opera of the "Magic Flute" will be produced here to-night for the first time. A work so world-renowned will not be without honor here. The cast is extraordinarily full, and includes all the best artists of the Academy. Mme. CORSI is the Queen of the Night; Mme. CASTELLAN the Pamina; Mme. STRACOSCH the Papagena; Signor BRIGNOLI the Tamino; Signor TAGLIAFICO the Papageno; Signor ANCIONE the Monostatos; and Signor ADELMO the Negro Monostatos. The orchestra has been enlarged, and the chorus will be strengthened by the addition of the Arion Society.

To-morrow night Mme. ALBERTINI makes her second appearance as Paulina in "Il Poliuto," assisted by Signor BRIGNOLI. On Thursday Mlle. AMALIA PATTI will make her début in "Linda di Chamounix"—an event which will not, we think, be without its effects on the fortunes of the management. Five regular performances and two matinées will probably take place this week, and suggest anything but Thanksgiving to the minds of the artists.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The opening concert of this prosperous society—its eighteenth year of existence—was given on Saturday night at the Academy of Music. A fine house, but not a crowded one, enjoyed the programme. The instrumental features were SCHUBERT's symphony in C; the overture to "Melusina" by MENDELSSOHN; the overture to "Fidelio," (in E.) by BEETHOVEN, and the introduction to WAGNER's opera of "Lohengrin." Mr. BRISTOW was the conductor, and wielded the baton with admirable supremacy. We have had no better rendition of classical music than this accomplished musician. The symphony is well known, and by those who know it, highly esteemed. SCHUBERT was a man of suggestive ideas; a symphony might be made out of his songs, and another out of the accompaniments to them. He possessed a wealth of melody which could not be exhausted by treatment. The themes of this symphony are all exquisite; the management of them exuberant and prodigal to the last degree. Although given without repeats, the performance consumed upwards of an hour, and was, we suspect, somewhat of a bore to the majority of the subscribers. The wisest of talkers is sometimes a bore. There is something, as CARLYLE says of COLERIDGE, in sitting passively like a bucket and being pumped into, which is provocative of locked-jaw. You are apt to yawn dangerously and to suspect that all this splendor is not without its cost. SCHUBERT, in his instrumental works, never knew where or when to end, and their beauty is in spite of this characteristic, not by reason of it. The symphony in C is delightful, but awfully long. It was played faultlessly, and the same remark applies to the two overtures. Mr. WAGNER's "Introduction" does not possess a single popular characteristic, nor, as far as we could remark, a precise intention of any kind. It is, however, a remarkable instance of successful orchestral coloring, a little coarse and vulgar, as WAGNER is apt to be, but still impressive in its certainty of effect.

The members were regaled on this occasion with the unusual luxury of a good singer. It is the custom of the Society to beg the vagrant aid of any vocalist who happens to be out, of an engagement at the moment of the concert, or who, having broken down as an artist, proposes to adopt the profession of teaching, and seeks this opportunity as a favorable one for advertising his claims to the community. The vocal pieces are usually the dull spots of the programme. On the present occasion Signor SCIARONI was the vocalist, and sang so well and received so much applause that we are persuaded the experiment of having a thorough artist for this department will not be repeated. We shall relapse, undoubtedly, into the insanity of tenth-rate church singers, and enjoy all the luxury of being bored as of old. Signor SCIARONI sang the aria ("*Il mio tesoro*") from "Don Giovanni," and was encored deservedly. His second effort was a song called "The Tear," written by himself—a beautiful thing, and most admirably interpreted; this was encored, and the favored artist sang his famous song called the "Brightest Eyes"—a song which is world-famous, and which on the first bar was welcomed with a round of applause. Signor SCIARONI is one of the very few artists engaged by Mr. STRAKOSCH who has fulfilled public expectation, and the only one who has not been injured by silly managerial puffs. He has an excellent voice, and uses it like a thorough artist. In the specialty of German song we have had no singer like him. He gives a new meaning to the expressive lyrics of his country; a meaning so earnest and simple that the least informed can understand, and the best informed enjoy it. A beam of light so unexpected was, of course, hailed with rapture by the audience. It was with difficulty that the gentleman escaped a double encore. Will the directors of the Philharmonic learn anything from this evident satisfaction of its subscribers, or will it vote the demonstration of Saturday night a vulgar exhibition of pleasure, and so relapse once more into mediocrity. A success so overwhelming as that achieved by Signor SCIARONI should not be without its lesson.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON, the young Portuguese pianist, played a caprice on airs from the opera of "Martha," a pleasing and very brilliant piece, but scarcely, we submit, suitable for a philharmonic concert. Things of this kind can be heard *ad nauseam* in the concert room. At the solemn gatherings of the Society we have a right to expect something better. ARTHUR NAPOLEON's performance of the morceau was admirable. He is undoubtedly one of the remarkable pianists of the age, and plays with a degree of feeling which is rarely found in connection with great executive powers. He was encored.

The second concert of the season will take place on the 7th of January. The following pieces are in rehearsal: BROSS's Historical Symphony No. 6, opus 116; MENDELSSOHN's overture, "Hochzeit des Gamacho," and WAGNER's overture to "Faust." Mr. THEODORE EISFELD will be the conductor.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS.—Two new pieces—forming together one satisfactory whole—were produced here, last week, with success. "Love is Blind" and "Never too Late to Mend," are capital commanding links to a neat little story, which is prettily illustrated by Mr. and Mrs. DRAYTON, vocally and dramatically. The music is pleasing, and French in its character, although dashed with a strong and acceptable vein of English sentimentalism. Having been written for the singers, it is, of course, within easy reach of their voices, and receives the best of interpretation. An introduced song, "The Star Spangled Banner," was sung with superb effect by Mr. DRAYTON, and brought down the house with a tumult of patriotic applause. These entertainments are receiving the patronage they merit, and will, we trust, become a permanent institution in the City. To secure this desirable object, the managers should see about making their audiences comfortable. The first essential to comfort is ventilation. At present the arrangements for this luxury are not quite perfect at Hope Chapel. If some amelioration can be effected, let it be done.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Alderman Lawrence, supported by several friends, called, as a small crowd accompanied him, at the residence of Alderman Brennan, No. 127 Water-street, kept by a widow named O'Neil, when high words ensued, and Lawrence struck Brennan a severe blow in the face. After striking several times the party refused to pay, and Brennan's friends interfered, and a desperate fight took place, in which Lawrence received the worst of it. Brennan's face was badly cut and bruised, and his clothes torn to shreds. Lawrence escaped with a few scratches on the face. O'Neil is a most excitable woman about 50 years of age, and has a large family. Recently she has been very busy, and has had no time to attend to her boarders. Brennan has been a boarder for some time, and has always been found a peaceable man. He claims that Lawrence struck the first blow. Lawrence is a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Fifth Ward, and is a man of powerful build. Brennan is a ship-carpenter, and is employed at the foot of Fifty-first-street, East River. Both parties have been arrested, and will have a hearing before the Police Justices this morning.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, Officer Hogan, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested Thomas Lawrence, a boatman, residing at No. 127 Water-street, on the complaint of Mrs. Ellen O'Neil, who keeps a boarding-house at that number. It appears that Lawrence, who is a member of the Board of Aldermen, had been boarding at Mrs. O'Neil's house for some time, and on Saturday night last he came home in a state of intoxication, and commenced abusing the boarders. Mrs. O'Neil remonstrated with him, when he struck her a violent blow in the face, knocking her down. Mrs. O'Neil's face was badly cut and bruised, and her eyes blackened. Lawrence was taken before Justice Connolly, and held to bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Officer Hogan, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested Thomas Lawrence, a boatman, residing at No. 127 Water-street, on the complaint of Mrs. Ellen O'Neil, who keeps a boarding-house at that number. It appears that Lawrence, who is a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Fifth Ward, had been boarding at Mrs. O'Neil's house for some time, and on Saturday night last he came home in a state of intoxication, and commenced abusing the boarders. Mrs. O'Neil remonstrated with him, when he struck her a violent blow in the face, knocking her down. Mrs. O'Neil's face was badly cut and bruised, and her eyes blackened. Lawrence was taken before Justice Connolly, and held to bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING.

We ask the attention of our customers to our complete assortment of

SILK,

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CLOAKS, and

MANTLES,

For Ladies, Misses and Children.

Also,

A complete assortment of

WINTER GLOVES FOR GENTS.

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LADIES' MISSES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES,

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EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

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NEW FALL GOODS!

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CASHMERES AND MOZE'S,

GENTLEMEN'S HALF-HOSE,

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A very superior Assortment of

PONTSMOUTH A.L. WOOL HOSE,

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NOS. 90 AND 92 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,

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DEPOSITS, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are opening the largest assortment of Fancy over offered of the Season.

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Those Fancy Silks are unsurpassed by anything in the market, for at the prices, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the Sales of

EXTRA WIDE BLACK SILKS,

And also, 27, 28 and 30 inch Black Silks, of all the leading makes.

And now, 23 to 30 CHAMBERS-ST.

LOCKWOOD & TAYLOR,

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Would invite notice to their large stock of

FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,

Long and Square Nubias, Scotch Plaids, Woolen, &c., &c.,

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Which they have purchased at a great sacrifice from many of the importers, and will offer them to their customers at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

Also,

A large assortment of Cloaks manufactured expressly for the season, which they will sell at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

Also,

A very large assortment of Dress Goods, at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Boots, at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies' Gaiter Boots, at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies' Kid Slippers, at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies' Kid Gloves, at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies' Silk Hosiery, at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

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A large assortment of Ladies' Cotton Hosiery, at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies' Merino Vests, at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

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A large assortment of Ladies' Cotton Vests, at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies' Merino Drawers, at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

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A large assortment of Ladies' Cotton Drawers, at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies' Merino Hose, at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies' Cotton Hose, at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies' Merino Under-Sleeves, at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies' Cotton Under-Sleeves, at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

Also,

A large assortment of Ladies' Merino Under-Skirts, at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

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A large assortment of Ladies' Cotton Under-Drawers, at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

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A large assortment of Ladies' Merino Under-Garments, at 25 per cent less than the usual prices.

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Sic New-York Times, Monday Morning, November 21, 1859.